"For God and Country.

Cloister of the Colonies. Washington Memorial Chapel. Patriots' Hall. Tower and Library

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge.

A RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE WASHINGTON CHAPEL GUILD.

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The Death of Bishop Mackay-Smith.

;The Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, entered upon the rest and peace of Paradise on the sixteenth of November. When he was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor in 1902 it seemed as if he must soon succeed Bishop Whitaker for whose restoration to health few had any hopes. Nothing better showed the greatness of Bishop Mackay-Smith than the way in which he served through the long years as Bishop Coadjutor.

Endowed with the power of leadership, skilled in the management of men, and furnished with abundant information on public affairs, he bore the limitations of his office with gentleness, grace and patience. When at last the death of Bishop Whitaker called him to the full exercise of his episcopate he was handicapped by physical disability. Here again his heroism and patient endurance were such that pity became admiration.

Bishop Mackay-Smith was a lover of men, and to his clergy he was ever and always the thoughtful, sympathetic and helpful father in God. The story of his benefactions to the disabled and dis-

couraged priests of his Diocese can never be fully known, but enough has come to light to show he regarded his wealth only as a stewardship.

Bishop Mackay-Smith was a generous benefactor of the Washington Memorial Chapel and every year he gave a part of his salary for the work.

At first neither Bishop Whitaker nor Bishop Mackay-Smith thought much could be done at Valley Forge. Both approved Mr. Burk's idea and commended its beauty, but looked for no practical result from his efforts, although they were willing to favor the project. Bishop Mackay-Smith made the final choice of the lot and gave the cornerstone, and Bishop Whitaker laid it on the 125th anniversary of the Evacuation. But they were unwilling to use Diocesan funds for the work, and out of the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fund raised by Bishop Mackay-Smith for missionary work in the Diocese they gave but $300 to the Valley Forge work. The success was a welcome surprise and Bishop Mackay-Smith at a service in the Chapel told of his early misgivings and of his great pleasure in the remarkable progress of the work. So enthusiastic did he become that at the first Convocation at Valley Forge he insisted that the Convocation of Norristown should give Mr. Burk an assistant to conserve his energies and to enable him to give more time to the work by relieving him of some of his duties at All Saints' Churh, Norristown.

The Bishop's last visit to the Chapel was on Thursday, Sept. 29, 1910, when he attended a meeting of the Convocation. It was his first appearance in public after a long vacation. On this occasion Mr. Burk was elected Dean of the Convocation and his confirmation by the Bishop was his first official act. After the Convocation he spent some time in inspecting the Chapel, and expressed again and again his appreciation of the progress and the beauty and stability of the work.

For Mrs. Mackay-Smith and her family the prayers of the parish are offered that God will give the consolation and peace which only He can bestow.

The Delaware Bay in the Cloister of the Colonies.

Through the generosity of George A. Elliott, Esq., President of the Delaware Society, Sons of the American Revolution, the heroes of that State are to be honored at Valley Forge. The plans have been prepared for the erection of the Delaware Bay in the Cloister of the Colonies, and the work will be begun at once. Owing to the character of the tracery no attempt will be made to set the stone arches until Spring. In the meantime all the carving in stone and wood will be done and as soon as all danger from frost is over the Bay will be erected.

The Delaware Bay will be the sixth to be erected in the Cloister of the Colonies, and will adjoin the Massachusetts Bay. Like the other Bays this will be built of Holmesburg granite with Indiana limestone tracery. The design for the tracery is similar to that of the other Bays with enough difference to give it individuality. The ceiling will be of oak, deeply panelled, and on the central boss will be carved the arms of the State. The seal of the Colony will be cast in bronze and set in the Knoxville marble floor. The inscription will be cut in the structural stone.

The Bays already built are the New Jersey Bay, given by Miss Sarah R. Chew; the Pennsylvania Bay, given by Mr. T. Broom Belfield; the Virginia Bay, given by the late Mr. George C. Thomas; the Maryland Bay, given by Mr. James E. Mitchell, and the Massachusetts Bay, given by the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution. With the erection of the Delaware Bay, New York will be the only one of the Middle Atlantic States not represented in the Cloister. The only New England State having a Bay is Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Day at Valley Forge.

DEDICATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MARKER.

THE PRESIDENT'S PEW SCREEN UNVEILED.

Two years after the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution, dedicated the Massachusetts Bay in the Cloister of the Colonies the representatives of the State dedicated the monument erected by the Commonwealth. June 19, 1909, was a perfect day in June, and the services of dedication were attended by a large number of persons who gathered to take part in the tribute to the men of Massachusetts. On November 18 the sun did come out after a pitiless rain to shine upon the occasion, but a bleak wind made any open air exercises a dangerous experi-

ment. No announcement had been made of the time of the dedication, and consequently the exercises were attended only by a few outside the Masaschusetts party and members of the Valley Forge Park Commission, who were at Betzwood station to welcome the representatives of Massachusetts. The party, accompanied by the Phoenix Military Band, proceeded at once to the monument, but remained there only long enough for Mr. Charles Irving Thayer to place the large wreath sent by the Massachusetts Society Sons of the American Revolution and for the photographers to secure pictures of the group and the monument.

Knowing the uncertainty which must attend all out-of-door exercises, Rev. W. Herbert Burk had placed the Washington Memorial Chapel at the service of the State of Massachusetts in case the weather should be such as to forbid an open air program. This courtesy had been duly acknowledged by the Commission, which promptly availed itself of the shelter thus provided, and the whole party adjourned to the Washington Memorial Chapel.

Unfortunately neither Governor Foss nor Governor Tener was present. The Hon. J. Sterns Cushing acted in behalf of the Governor of Massachusetts and Mr. William H. Sayen, President of the Valley Forge Park Commission, represented the Governor of Pennsylvania. By the appointment of Governor Foss the Rev. Mr. Burk was the chaplain of the day.

The exercises at the Chapel were in charge of Mr. Thomas Franklin Pedrick, Sergeant-at-Arms, who, after the opening prayer by the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, called up Mr. William H. Sayen, president of the Valley Forge Park Commission, to make the address of welcome. This he did in the place of Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania. The Governor was not present, nor were any representatives of the State, aside from Mr. Sayen and these other members of the Park Commission: J. P. Hale Jenkins, Samuel S. Hartranft and Richmond P. Jones, of Reading. Even former Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, who is always looked for on occasions of this kind at Valley Forge, was absent. President Sayen was very happy in his words of welcome. He welcomed not only those from the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but also those from the great United States, if any were present. He said that he should have preferred that the Governor of Pennsylvania were in his place extending the welcome, but that he extended as hearty a welcome as his feeble voice could utter.

On behalf of the Bay State, Arthur S. Adams, of Marblehead, member of the State Senate, responded telling how glad he was to do so on behalf of his associates and the citizens and declared the monument idea emanated from his predecessor in office from the Marblehead district; and fittingly too, for Gen'l. Glover, who commanded the troops who were encamped on the site of the monument, was a native of Marblehead. He said that Massachusetts stands to-day, as in 1776, shoulder to shoulder with Pennsylvania.

General Philip Reade, the orator of the

day, who is a retired army officer, made an address ringing with patriotism. He is president of the Massachusetts Valley Forge Monument Commission and at the conclusion of his address he turned over the monument to the State of Massachusetts. General Reade said, in part.

MASSACHUSETTS AND PENNSYLVANIA.

There is kinship binding Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The word "Kinship" means a great deal. These commonwealths corresponded in 1775, courted in 1776, became engaged the following year, and wed in 1778. Five generations ago, at Valley Forge, soldiers from these united commonwealths here drank from the same canteen. There is never a bond like this. "There are bonds of all sorts in this world of ours; fetters of friendship and ties of flowers, and true lovers' knots, I ween. The boy and girl are bound by a kiss, but there never was a bond, my friends, like this: We have drunk from the same canteen."

Here the Colonial Revolutionary forces first learned the meaning of the word "Comrade."

In the algid winter of 1777-78, here, in the Schuylkill Valley, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania shared together the blanket of snow, the canopy of ice, the pangs of hunger, the labors, material privations, destitutions, factions of the bivouac, cantonment and subsequent camp. Representatives of the communities respectively founded by William Penn and stern soldiers from the then far off Bay State whose Bradfords chronicled soldiers in both commonwealths; here, then, filled the gap between Saratoga and Monmouth; were hammered, shaped, drilled and disciplined into that unity of action with other Continental troops essential for success at Freehold six months later.

Whether in months of patient endurance or days of active campaign; periods of martial faith, unaccompanied by the stimulus of combat; or stiffened and frosted by December's wintry blasts, or June's blistering, searing sun, here at Valley Forge and thereafter those from the state whose capital bell had proclaimed "Liberty throughout the land, and to the inhabitants thereof"; and those from the state whose embattled farmers had "fired the shot heard round the world"; those whose mention is made in part, here where the granite and bronze markers erected by the generosity and gratitude of Pennsylvania to its patriotic revolutionists learned to know and to respect one another. A majority of the newly-assembled troops at Valley Forge were without cohesion, organization or leadership. During the winter of 1777-78 Washington changed all this before six months had lapsed.

Massachusetts was foremost in shaping the thirteen links of the chain now numbering more than thrice that number of states of this nation. These links were inseparably forged on the banks of the Schuylkill, the Delaware, the Hudson and the York. Pennsylvania owns two of these rivers. When the "Yankees" came here to join the "Bucktails," they may have been somewhat alien in interests, but the melting pot of Valley Forge resulted in oneness.

To the markers, cenotaphs, statues and boulders of Pennsylvania and our then province of Maine, we, to-day, add an exhedra contributed by Massachusetts for dedication and formal acceptance. I believe that the approval of the creators of this Republic, founded by the Colonists and preserved by the men of 1861-65, is with us now.

When Acton claimed excess of credit over Concord for the drum-beating affair of April 19, 1775, statesmen solved the rival claims of the towns by saying "that Concord furnished the ground, but Acton furnished the men for the Lexington fight."

We of Massachusetts are here to-day for two purposes, one of which is to thank Pennsylvania for furnishing the area and arena within the limits of which, at the most critical period of the history of the

nation, Massachusetts statesmen and soldiers settled the question of ability to maintain by diplomatic equity and the arbitrament of war what Independence Hall, Philadelphia, had Continentally proclaimed as the inalienable right of the Colonies.

The fate of the Revolution rested here. Valley Forge was the bloodless, pivotal battle of the Revolution. It marked the disappearance of the States militia short-term levy.

There are some in this assembly from Massachusetts who have made a pilgrimage to Petersburg, Virginia. Some of these delegates to that other monument, dedicated last Monday, belong to that Grand Army of the Republic whose comrades dedicated their physical, mental and spiritual effort five decades ago to the maintenance of the Union created by the Revolutionists.

Their every respiration, every pulse beat, every waking thought is here equally consecrated to the nation which they saved from disintegration. Allied with them to-day at this Mecca of patriotic Americans are some not comrades of the G. A. R., but who now serve the state whose proclamations are "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

All here are vibrant with deep undertones of reminiscence. Kinship exists between these jointly conducted memorial services; time will neither extinguish or chill it.

The monuments at Petersburg and at Valley Forge have a common ancestry. There are no contending subtle currents.

The astonishing thing is that our mother commonwealths have waited until now to realize how much in love we are. The monuments are eloquently silent. The inscriptions graved into the Egyptian obelisk in New York are as undecipherable to some as the aboriginal inscriptions on Dighton Rock; but there is no misunderstanding regarding the letterings now on our twin monument.

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won,
Now cometh rest."

Rest, but not oblivion, so long as these granite and bronze outward testimonials of inward reverence shall endure.

Confidence exists that to the unborn generations this memorial tablet will be a message from the Massachusetts soldiers at Valley Forge.

Unfortunately, this is not enough. The resurrection of the names on this bronze tablet is not enough. Further adequate tribute to the Massachusetts dead should come from the State by chronicling their records. Such publication would be in the nature of a pension for their doings. Exaggeration weakens any cause, but surely these men were the grandsires of the Civil War soldiers. Their records should be alike cared for. This memorial is merely a crypt of cenataph. The history of Valley Forge has never been printed. Its literature only exists in manuscript form. We owe this further tribute to these soldiers. Each of the Colonies unrepresented here by state monuments should, by adequate appropriations, rescue from oblivion the records of the Revolutionary creators.

Valley Forge did not publish any newspaper. The soldiers had no war correspondent or photographer to chronicle or perpetuate their doings or environments. Washington's army at first was without discipline, experience in concert, money or military supplies. The system of recruiting had led to the appointment of some incompetent officers. Jealousies, a cabal, and disputes combined to still further impair the efficiency of the troops. The materials were discordant at first. There was a lack of co-ordination between the states and the Continental Congress, which, at first, lacked unifying force, as well as resources, to back its resolves. Friction was inevitable, and the soldiers suffered in discipline and health. Hunger causes overt acts.

Valley Forge was the melting pot of thirteen colonies. Six months made out of thirteen colonial armies one Conti-

nental army. Valley Forge built up, Americanized, and created our national, permanent, military establishment.

Valley Forge is the first place where troops from all the thirteen colonies were mobilized for unity and acquaintance; but the camp has never been described by historians in proportion or perspective. A great ideal is the strongest factor in human affairs—but the thought and feeling of the thirteen state forces focalized at Valley Forge, the winter of 1777-'78, were not in unison until after the experiences there had. It was the flint-lock period. Sparks followed attrition of Northern flint and Southern steel.

There was not in the Continental army any Napoleon, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan or Thomas holding an obscure position to overtop Washington. He built his own ladder, climbed it. Later, he refused a crown.

Esprit-de-corps was at first lacking at Valley Forge. It was not a complex problem. There were two issues. Should the soldiers take orders from their respective states, or from Washington?

The Lexington shot has been heard of around the world and results and causes have been examined with a miscroscope, but historically Valley Forge troops have not been heard of or examined save through the inverted end of a spy glass.

Massachusetts was the home, birthplace and cradle of Revolutionary armed resistences. This commonwealth became the citadel from whence came the men, and, largely, the material from which the other colonies got the resources necessary for the promotion and success of that Revolution.

J. Sterns Cushing, one of the two members of Governor Eugene Foss's Executive Council acted in the Governor's absence in receiving the monument on behalf of the State. He complimented General Reade and the others of the monument commission for their splendid work, declaring that the monument was a work of art and unique as well. He said, as General Reade once said, the circular form of the monument was like a mother's arms extended to take care of her children. Mr. Cushing showed his State pride and patriotism when he held to the idea that Faneuil Hall, in Boston, was the real Cradle of Liberty, but was willing to admit that the trundle bed of Liberty was Independence Hall, Philadelphia. The speaker then turned the monument over to the Valley Forge Park Commission, hoping that Pennsylvania would care for it and cherish it as it ought—as is due those boys and those men who left their homes in Massachusetts and helped to build up a government.

President Sayen accepted the monument on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania and of the Valley Forge Park Comsion. He said:

Commissioers and Citizens of Massachusetts:

I feel in addressing you almost as though I were addressing the minute men of '76, as you are all the descendants of that noble band of patriots, who, at Concord and Lexington, began the fight for liberty which culminated in success at Valley Forge. As at Gettysburg the charge of Pickett's Brigade culminated the success of the war for the Union, so at Valley Forge the conversion of a body of raw and untrained militia into a drilled body of veterans by the skill of Baron Steuben, culminated the success of the war for Liberty, as Washington never lost a battle with these troops, after he left Valley Forge. You have chosen to commemorate your heroes of the Revolution with a monument of imperishable stone. Where now lie buried the countless warriors of Assyria? Who knows? Where are buried the legions of Caesar? Who knows? To-day the savants of the world are striving to dicipher on monuments of stone the names and deeeds of a few hundred heroes who lived 3000 or 4000 years ago. Who knows but that in 3000 or 4000 years hence a new nation, a new people perhaps will be striving to decipher on this very stone the names of the patriots you have caused to be placed thereon?

Commissioners and citizens of Massachusetts., I accept in the name of the great State of Pennsylvania, from the great State of Massachusetts, this monument of imperishable stone erected by you to the memory of your heroes of the Revolution.

The orator of the day was Brigadier General Philip Reade, U. S. A., Chairman of the Massachusetts Military Monument Commission, whose devoted services in

the erection of this State monument were recognized by this appointment. General Reade said in part:

"These men became entitled to this monument one hundred and thirty-four years ago. This granite and bronze merely suggests their merits and doings. No hostile shot was here fired by them. Their mission was unification, with Steuben as Washington's Von Moltke and Alexander Hamilton as his Bismarck. Washington here prevented what threatened to be a loose confederacy of independent states. This monument, side by side with that of Maine, is a tardy recognition of the dead.

It marks a period, following the Saratoga Convention, when Congress failed to support Washington and even the people withheld their sympathies.

This memorial signalizes and proclaims the quality of some names and doings of Pilgrim forbears. The soldiers who served at Valley Forge were captains of industry as well as of patriotism. Some of their names are on the bronze tablet to testify that we now recognize their worth. The tablet is not large enough for the names of all, but it testifies to an awakened consciousness of what we owe these dead soldiers.

By the erection of this Exhedra, Massachusetts testifies its recognition of our obligations to the privates, subalterns, captains, field and staff officers, and general officers, whether they carried flint-lock muskets, espontons, or swords.

When Massachusetts views the Military Monument erected to the memory of these soldiers of 1777-78, and when we review the doings of our Revolutionary forbears them within the area of the Schuylkill Valley and its outposts, we have reason to be grateful to them. They numbered over forty per cent. of Washington's entire effective army.

Adjutant General Timothy Pickering's Valley Forge Return of December 29, 1777, forwarded by Washington to Massachusetts authorities on that date, and still preserved in the State Manuscript Archives, reports as follows: Aggregate strength, then, 4 404 Massachusetts soldiers of Glover's, Learned's and Paterson's brigades. There were eleven infantry regiments, exclusive of Crane's artillery, and the additional foot regiments of Colonels Henry Jackson, William Raymond Lee, David Henley and the infantry life guard of Caleb Gibbs; also exclusive of our Massachusetts troops on the Hudson under Putnam, or the artillery of Colonel John Crane, or the infantry of General J. M. Varnum, of Massachusetts at forts on the Delaware.

Of these effectives, Washington's letter of January, 1778, states that, "in nineteen days the ranks decreased near three thousand men." It is believed that a heavy percentage of this decrease was due to external, avertable causes, and neglects, that is, the disabilities were due to priavtions and lack of supplies.

For the deficiency in the matter of rations, clothing, blankets, etc., neither Washington nor the commonwealth of Massachusetts was responsible. Recent investigation has fixed the responsibility.

The state of the same Massachusetts regiments under Colonels Vose, Bailey, Shepard, M. Jackson, Wesson, Marshall, Tupper, Brewer, Wigglesworth, Bradford and Bigelow, after six months' occupancy of Valley Forge—no reference being made to the other four Massachusetts regiments represented there in June, 1778—is shown by the abstract of Deputy Muster General William Bradford, Jr., lieutenant colonel of Pennsylvania, the original manuscript of which valuable abstract is fortunately preserved in the historical society of the Keystone State.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.

Contractor: Van Amringe Granite Company, of Boston.

It contains 341 cubic feet; is composed of 29 pieces; weighs 59,180 pounds. The smallest piece weighs over one-fifth of a ton. The largest piece weighs over five tons. It is made of Barre, Vermont, granite, light, fine-hammered finish; from the Mill Stone quarry, a mountain that sold thirty years ago for two hundred dollars, and out of which hundreds of thousands of pounds of granite have since been shipped to the Pacific Coast and Japan. Its dimensions are: Width 23 ft. by 10 ft. 10 in.; height of the pylon, or central tablet, is 9 ft. 8 in.; height from the floor to top of seat 4 ft. 2 in.; the length of the bronze panel is 5 ft. 6 in.; bottom width of same 3 ft. 3 in.; top width 3 ft.

The pylon, or central market tablet, has incised into its granite face the inscription: "This monument is erected by a grateful commonwealth in memory of the soldiers of Massachusetts who served at Valley Forge 19 December, 1777-19 June, 1778."

The curved granite wings in the form of seats are incised with the legend: "Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietam."

The front face of the pylon is topped, in relief, by the bronze coat-of-arms of Massachusetts. The bronze panel on the reverse of the pylon inscribes the names, rank, and organization of one hundred and forty-six officers of Massachusetts troops of the rank of captain, or higher rank,' who served at Valley Forge. These names are in relief.

The phraseology of the hewed epitaph thoughtfully includes the words. "Grateful Commonwealth." They are well chosen.

On the face of each of the Barre granite posts, or ends, of the enfolding wings, symbolic of parentage, the sculptor depicts an officer's unsheathed sword in carved relief. The absence of the scabbard is designedly suggestive. The delvings and research involved in the resurrection of the names, with the facts behind them, of the soldiers whose mention is on the cenotaph has been the act of a tireless, conscientious student of Revolutionary Valley Forge history.

[Continued in next issue.]

Washington Memorial Chapel,
Valley Forge, Pa.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, B. D.
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Calendar.

Sundays.

10.45 A. M. Service and Sermon.
2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Holy Communion, First Sunday.
At Stewart Fund Hall, King-of-Prussia:
9 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.30 P. M. Service and Sermon.

DECEMBER.

17. Third Sunday in Advent.
20. Ember Day.
21. St. Thomas, the Apostle.
22. Ember Day.
    7.45 p. m., Sunday school festival, King-of-Prussia.
23. Ember Day.
    2.30 p. m. Sunday school festival.
24. Fourth Sunday in Advent.
    3.45 p. m. Sunday school carol service.
25. Christmas Day.
    10 a. m. Service, sermon and Holy Communion.
26. St. Stephen's Day.
27. St. John the Evangelist's Day.
28. The Innocents' Day.
31. Sunday after Christmas.

JANUARY, 1912.

1. The Circumcision of Christ.
   9 a. m. Holy Communion.
6. The Epiphany.
   9 a. m. Holy Communion.
7. First Sunday after Epiphany.
14. Second Sunday after Epiphany.
    3.45. Sunday school missionary service.

Our Christmas services will include the two festivals and the Sunday school carol service on Christmas Eve. The first festival will be that at King-of-Prussia on Friday evening, December 22, at 7.45 p. m. The festival at the Chapel will be on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. The Sunday school carol service will be on Sunday afternoon, Christmas eve, at 3.45 o'clock, when both schools will be present. The service on Christmas Day will be at 10 o'clock, when the offering will be for the infirm and disabled clergy of the Diocese and their widows.

The Hon. Irving P. Wanger has presented to the Library the addresses made before the two Houses of Congress, by George Bancroft, James G. Blaine and John Hay on Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield and William McKinley, entitled "Memorial Addresses delivered before the |Two Houses of Congress on the Life and |Character of | Abraham Lincoln | James A. Garfield | William McKinley | Prepared in accordance with the concurrent Resolution | of Congress, and under the direction of Joint Committee | on Printing | by | Charles Rowley Cushman | Clerk of the Committee on Printing, House of Representatives | Washington | Government Printing Office | 1903.

A Story of Washington's Cook.

Mr. J. W. Van Deman, of Benzonia, Mich., sends us the following anecdote which his grandfather, John Vandeman, told of Washington's cook. After the battle of Yorktown he heard the cook of the Commander-in-Chief correct a fellow workmen as follows: "Musn't say Laud Cornwallis any moh. Call him Cobwallis cyase Marse George shelled all de cohn off'n him."